DELHI, Oct. 11, 1845.

DELHI, Oct. 11, 1040.

ince the date of my last letter, the counsel both and against the prisoner, Edward O'Connor, e finished their arguments; the judge has dered his charge, and the jury have rendered a lict of GUILTY OF MURDER. The jury is into the court with their verdict this morning, at 7 o'clock.

In the case of O'Connor, Hon. S. Gordon, counfor the prisoner, made a strong argument—postly as good a one as the circumstances of the case all permit. The attorney general's reply was long, but effective; some parts of his address to incre. (the closing parts especially) are pro-

y (the closing parts especially) are pro-deloquent by his political friends, and good The verdict of the jury was listened to by soner with apparent composure. With the ion of one person, the jury left the box, af-tening to the charge, unanimous in the opin-t their duty required of them a verdict of

little has been done to-day, but the solem passing sentence upon those convicted the verdict of the jury or upon their own

Steenburg and Educard O'Connor wor be hung on the 29th November. The ed deeply moved; the latter was calm, emarked that he should die innocent of

mer seemed deeply moved; the latter was calm, of merely remarked that he should die innocent of e crime of which he stands convicted.

Moses Earll, Deniel W. Squires, and Deniel Nortop, who had been permitted to plead "guilty of unalaughter in the first degree" to indictments arging them with murder, were sentenced to contement in the State's prison of Clinton county for eperiod of their natural lives.

John Phenix, aged 21; John Burch, aged 22; John Burchas, aged 23; Calvin Madison, aged 29; m. Reside, aged 24; John Lathan, aged 45; Wim. Isbane, aged 33; and Chas. T. McCumber, aged 28 the first seven on a plea of "guilty of manslaugh-in the second degree;" the latter on the plea of utility of robbery in the second degree."—were ch sentenced to confinement in the State prison of inton county for the period of seven years.

Wm. Joselyn, aged 33, was sentenced to the same ison for two years.

fined \$500.

hin Devis, on the same plea, was fined \$100.

har Devis, Twois, Henry L. Russell, Aug. Kettle, EdMasin, Barbour Stafford, Zadoc P. Northrop,

Whitson, fr., James Clayton, Smith Samford, and

to Samford, who had pleaded to indictments
ging murder, "guilty of manalaughter in fourth

ree," were permitted to go at large, subject to

st and punishment hereafter, should their con
temporal ways converge.

punishment hereafter, should their con-ind such a course.

D. Wickkem, standing in the same posi-the last mentioned persons, was required

the action of rime both to concern a concern a

Yours, &c. S. A. L. N. B.—Calvin Madison was sentenced to the pris for 10 years, not for 7, as before stated.

SENTENCE OF JOHN VAN STEENBERG

ge Perker.—John Van Steenberg: You have found guitty of the murder of Osman N. e. Have you anything to say why the sen-of the law should not be pronounced upon

uige Perker.—You have been tried by a jury of country, and one of almost your own selecting; have been defended by able counsel, and have pronounced guilty. The court entertain no te of your guilt. You were one of the 200 disable men who were present at the Earll sale, and had combined to take the life of an esteemed on and a faithful public officer. And there is a reason to believe that you fired on that occa- and perhaps the fatal shot. You have thus take life of a fellow-being; and the court entering not the alightest legal doubt of your guilt, is no reason why sentence should not be proceed upon you.

ing not the angular to the second why sentence and the second upon you.

You have but a short time to live. It is not never the second to admonish you in relation to your there whose province there whose province that you have every opportunity and means furnished you to prepare for your final end.

It is the judgment of the court that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and that on Saturday, the 29th day of November next, you be taken to the place of execution, and hung until

hence to the place from whence you came, and that on Saturday, the 29th day of November next, you be taken to the place of execution, and hung until you are deed.

Prisoner, (much agitated,) May I speak—Mr. Gordon, I want to—
Judge Perker.—If you have any communication to make, you can make it to your counsel. The sheriff will remove the prisoner.

SENTENCE OF EDWARD O'CONNOR.

Edward O'Connor, you have been found guilty of murder. What have you to say why the sentence of the law should not now be pronounced against the law in the state of the law should not now be pronounced against the law in the state of the law should not now be pronounced against the post of the law should not now be pronounced against the post of the law should not now be pronounced against the state lae; that you were one of the you were at the Earl sale; that you were one of the you were at the Earl sale; that you were one of the you were at the Earl sale; that you were one of your guitt.

The duty I am now called upon to perform is a most painful one. I have known you and your family for many years. You are a young man of more intelligence than Van Steenberg; you are young and possessed of shallities; and you have respectable connexions; you are, therefore, here execusable. These advantages which you possessed should have disposed you to respect the laws. It is, therefore, a painful duty to pass sentence upon you. You are to be cut off in early life, from friends, from kinder, and the possessed of shallities; and you have respectable connexions; you are, therefore, lower respectable connexions; you are, therefore, the way to live the possessed should have disposed you to respect the laws. It is, therefore, a painful duty to pass sentence upon you. You are to be cut off in early life, from friends, from kinder, and the possessed should have disposed you to respect the laws. It is, therefor

From impending death.

From Nauvoo.—The latest news from Nauvoo, is that received by the Die Vermon yesterday, the Boreas having fallen one day behind her time.

Gen. Hardin has arrested Backenstos, the sheriff, and intends to send him to Springfield. The general left Nauvoo on Friday, and staid at Carthage subt that your exertions have contributed in a over and originator of the rebellion that has relited so fatally; and, though not legally guilty of a murder, you are morally so; and the violated we require that you should be punished with severance of those engaged in the insurrection, by flucing many others to participate in it.

You have, too, contributed largely to swell a number of those engaged in the insurrection, by flucing many others to participate in it.

You are to be cut off from society; you will hence-

SENTENCE OF MOSES EARLL

you that led to the death of Steele. You placed your property in the hands of a disguised band of men, which led to the resistance of the sale, and finally to the murder of the under sheriff; and public justice demands that your punishment be severe. We must sentence you to the State prison for life. You will, therefore, be cut off from your friends and from society; and the public will hereafter be secured from the presence of one who is guilty of so high a crime, and who has been the cause of consequences so lamentable.

The judgment of the court is, that you be confined in the State prison in Clinton county for the term of your natural life.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Zera Preston had pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 1st degree: State prison for life.

Francis F. Scott pleaded guilty to conspiracy, being armed and disguised: sentence suspended.

The court then adjourned size die.

THE MORMON WAR.

From the St. Louis Republican Warsaw, Oct. 1, 1845.

Mesers. Entroas: The "Mormon war" progresses. It has not only assumed a military, but a legislative character. I have just returned from Carthage, and find that while Gen. Hardin, with his forces, are carrying on the war at Nauvoo, delegates from the surrounding counties are convened at Carthage, for the same purpose. Which, if either, will be successful in removing the brethren, I cannot tell. It is certain that there is no concert of action between them. What Gen. Hardin's plan or idea is, I have no knowledge. I believe he has never made that known. He appears at present to be engaged in seeking for stolen property, lost men, dec., about Nauvoo. If he knew as well as the old citizens in this section know, the ability with which the brethren "hide," he would not trifle away his time by looking for men or property that they hide. To-day, you will recollect, was appointed for the convention of the surrounding counties to meet at Carthage, to take this Mormon question into consideration; and, according to appointment, delegates from Adams, Marquette, Schuyler, Pike, Brown, McDonough, Knox, Warren, and Henderson, assembled and organized. J. N. Morris, of Adams, was chosen president of the convention. I did not learn the exact number of delegates. There could not have been less than fifty—probably more. It was though best that Hancock should have nothing to do in the matter, which was very cheerfully acquiesed in. The adjoining counties have new espoused the cause, and they and the Mormons for it. After appointing three members from each county to act as a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, and a committee of five members to obtain affidevits and other facts to "publish to the world why they acted" in this matter, on motion of O. H. Browning, the convention adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning.

As you have so generously taken the trouble to learn and to publish the facts in this "Mormons to the property and the man and to publish the facts in this "Mormons to the prop

or the court.

shall not stop now to make any comments upon course adopted by the court which has just tertained its session. I am unwilling to have any t in manufacturing public opinion, before which action of this court is to come up for approval rondemnation.

As you have so generously taken the trouble to learn and to publish the facts in this "Mormon War No. 7," I will endeavor to keep you advised of the deliberations and decision of this convention. If am not mistaken, the long-eared gentry begin to think that the thing is about out with them.

Yours, &c..

G.

WARSAW, October 2, 1845.

Measrs. Entrons: "Mormon war, No. 7," stands adjourned until "next spring," by order of the porcers that be—that is, by the united voice of eight of the surrounding counties—provided that no just cause of complaint shall be given before that time. If so, the war is to be renewed forthwith, and "carried into Africa."

the war is to be renewed forthwith, and "carried into Africa."

I wrote you last evening that a convention of delegates from the adjoining counties was in session at Carthage, for the purpose of permanently settling the question whether the old citizens of Hancock county should remain in the county, or whether the Mormons should; it having long since been determined that both could not remain. The convention adjourned this evening, after unanimously agreeing that the Mormons could not or should not remain longer than next spring. "This is the wood, with the bark on it," Jack Mormon demagogues to the contrary, notwithstanding. The committee that was appointed by the convention to receive affidavits and procure reliable testimony of Mormon outrages, presented a large amount of facts, satisfactorily authenticated; many of which, I presume, will be published with the proceedings of the convention; so that all who feel an interest in knowing the causes of the repeated difficulties and outrages in this county, may have an opportunity of learning them, if they are not afreedy aware of the causes; and notwithstanding some of the acts of the anti-Mormons may have called out unmeasured censure from the press and citizens abroad, still I believe that if the six-

removed.

Considerable difference of opinion existed among the members of the convention as to the time when the Mormons should leave. Some were for having them start immediately, (this fall,) while they had something to go with. The most of them having something to go with. An and no real estate to dispose of, could go better this fall than in the spring. Others thought they had better give them until spring to get off, if they behaved well until then, which was finally agreed upon; and I think no doubt remains but that at that time the old citizens of Hancock will "see them on their winding way."

ourned.

The senate met this morning, (Mr. Thomas in
the chair) and, on motion of Mr. Fletcher, resumed
the balloting for speaker, when the ballot (the 51st)

adjourn until half after 2 o'clock; the motion was rejected, and the balloting resumed, being the 68th ballot.

On the 71st ballot being taken, Mr. Maury said he regretted the situation in which the senate was placed. He came here with a wish not to protract the session, but to organize the house as speedily as possible. He said the whigs, by voting for several democratic senators, had evinced a disposition to terminate the contest, had they been met by a spirit of compromise on the part of senators on the other side of the house; but they persisted in adhering in every ballot to their nomination. If the ballot was to be continued, he said, the blame would not justly rest upon the whigs; they were willing to meet the democrats in a spirit of compromise.

Mr. Turney said the gentleman from Weakly was the choice of the party having the majority in the senate; and were he to be withdrawn, and another substituted, it would be casting a reflection upon him. As the democrats had the majority, he contended they had the right to elect a speaker of their own choice.

Mr. Warner took the ground that, as the democrats have the majority in the senate, they ought to be permitted to choose the gentleman who had been nominated by them. He was determined to vote for the man his party was for, and he would not be driven from his position. He attributed the failure to elect to the whigs. Had the gentleman from Weakley had done, the election would have been made on the first ballot.

The house of representatives was occupied nearity all the morning balloting for a third clerk, and, on the 9th ballot, W. N. Porter was elected.

P. S. At 3 o'clock, p. m., the 94th ballot had been taken, without an election of speaker of the senate.

THE TARIFF.

A proper tariff, or rate of duties upon importations, has been the subject of discussion for years by our greatest, most wise and learned statesmen. Speech after speech has been eloquently and forcibly made in both the Senate and House of Representatives of the nation, by the greatest orators and legislators that are read-Toledo.

Discovery of sales that the superior was a superior with the superior of the configuration of the English Bible, printed prominent, in Delaware, the Journal. We have a superior on this subject, that we feel almost inclined to passible, that we feel almost almost a manufacture and the passible that the passible tha

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF THE OYSTER.—Mr. Carbonnel submitted lately to the French Academy of Sciences a memoir respecting the systems of feeding them, and the absolute practicability of creating at will artificial banks. It appears that the oyster-beds diminish on the French coast and the coasts of England and Holland, while the demand for the article constantly increases. The English and Dutch beds have nearly vanished, and the Spanish and Portuguese have not been explored. Mr. Carbonnel doubts whether laws, akin to the game code, for oysters, would be sufficient to arrest the evil which he signalizes. His scheme of inexhaustible artificial banks seems to be plausible, and recommended by the success of his experiments on a small scale. Oysters live ten years, and it is at the age of three only that they cease to be good between April and September. Paris is all alive to the oyster question.

TO STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.—Dissection instruments can be had of C. H. JAMES,
Oct 6—Im Corner of 14th and E streets.

What does the same Dr. Kane say (page 397) of

superior energy."

These are the peasantry of Ireland; of these I wrote, and not of the sons of Irish gentlemen at the Edinburgh University; and this testimony is the truth, as any impartial man may convince himself who will use his eyesight.

"Union" what has been the result of protection— tariff protection—to the agriculturists of that portion of the kingdom of Great Britain. It will be remem

us. Facts like these are not more co the result of protection on the other side of the At-lantic, than are the statistics presented by Mercator in the "Union" of Oct. 10, showing the failure of the tariff of 1842 to produce the promised increase in the wages of the factory operatives of the Unit tions go, when that tariff became a law.

THE ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.-

with the latest information concerning the troublet in Madrid:

We have received letters and papers from Madrid of the 10th inst. The excitement in the metropolis continues at its height; and all the accounts concur in expressing their apprehensions of a further explosion. Nothing can exceed the violence and misconduct of the military authorities at Madrid on the night of the 5th. They clearly laid a trap for the peeple, and now endeavor to make the world believe that there was a vast conspiracy of the partisans of Espartero fomented by England. They say that English gold was profusely distributed not only among the conspirators, but among the soldiery dithey have even the impudence to point out a gally estimable member of the corps diplomatique who is connected with the English embassy in a neighboring country, as one of the principal promoters of the conspiracy. The truth is, that the disturbances were caused by the agents of the government.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT BIBLE.

ship this proportion to their value or and their great bulk in proportion to their value or and their great bulk in proportion to their value rendering it almost a present stay, the state of a London bookselfer having offered a purpose of the sum of 5001—Times.

TARITI-MINESTER PROCEADATION BY THE OFFERENCE AND THE ADDITIONAL AND THE OFFERENCE AND THE OFFER AND THE OFFE

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE TARIFF.-No.

other, the protective tariff system, advocat In this communication I shall endeavor out the principles and the distinctive difference

advocates of a revenue tariff, but themselves deno inate the democratic the free-trade party. Th term misrepresents their principles. No party this country advocates the absolute doctrines free-trade—that is, an abolition of all duties, and including Mr. Calhoun himself, one of the first an ablest champions of a moderate tariff. They pro revenue for the necessary wants of the govern democratic party, therefore, is not the free-trade party, but it is truly the REVENUE TARIFF PARTY.

now proceed to show the principles and distinctive ts expenditures, and compel it to exact me ception of the revenue accruing from the sales of the public land) be raised by duties upon foreign impor

tations—in other words, by a tariff.

How shall these duties be levied? power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the con States," and to protect the manufacturers. They are to be laid and collected only for the benefit of the

rate of duty is so high as to prohibit its introduction the revenue, which, with a more moderate duty would be derived from it. It therefore ceases to be a revenue duty, and becomes prohibitive-in other

or would be derived from it. It therefore ceases to be a revenue duty, and becomes prohibitive—in other a revenue duty, and becomes prohibitive—in other words, "protectiee."

It has also been found, in the experience of nations, that there is a limit of duty which will neither the more and the importation of the commodity on which it is imposed. If the commodity of self-the it is imposed in the intervent in the intervent in the importation. This is imposed in the intervent in the interv derived from it decreases in amount. But any derived from it decreases in amount. But any derived from it decreases in amount. But any on the fattering prospect of the fatter

ed, or, by their exclu

one hundred millions, win thise for the use of the government. By average, I do not mean a horizontal duty. The idea of a horizon-tal tariff—a tariff imposing the same rate of duty on all articles—is entertained by very few, if any, (at

duties on foreign importations, which is recogn by a revenue tariff. But, in laying these duties next great aim is to protect the manufacturers of ar-ticles coming in competition with certain foreign com-modities imported into the country. Nay, judging from many of the provisions of the existing tariff, it may with truth be asserted, that its first object is to benefit, or "protest," (to speak technically) a certain class of citizens engaged in manufactures, at the expense of all other classes. And, in order to do this, it levies its duties not solely with a view to raise revenue, but, to some extent, to prohibit the duties imposed by the existing tariff amount to a total prohibition. I refer to the coarse kinds of cotton cloth, of which the manufacturers of this own countrymen more for them than he sells them for in foreign markets. Thus, in respect to this article, all revenue is defeated. A great portion of the duties imposed by the present tariff are more or ess prohibitive.

ite bantling of the whige—the only surviving child of the hard-cider Congress; and therefore it is cherished with all that doating fondness which one darling "responsibility." They will love and dmire the little "cherub," however deformed in body, stupid in mind, or mischievous in conduct, it may be, and however much other people may hate and detest it.

All duties tend, in some degree, to raise the price of the commodity on which they are levied, and also the domestic article coming in competition with it. Therefore the domestic article would be, to some protection would be a necessary consequence, and could not be prevented. Revenue would be the purpose of a revenue tariff, and protection its consequence or "incident." Therefore, in one set all tariffs of duties are more or less "protective." I have now explained the principles which mark

and distinguish a tariff for revenue from one for on. In my next, I shall take up the existng tariff, and show, in that and subs nications, the mendacious, cheating, and iniquito advocates of protection, which have become notorispecific duties, and with which it everywhere

BUNDELCUND.

The National Intelligencer of the 10th instant,

comparison.

"In this communication," says the Intelligencer,
"some of the hundred times refuted arguments
against the tariff are repeated with an air of absolute
novelty; assertion is put in the place of proof; inapplicable deductions from untenable premises are
adduced as sound arguments; and extreme and improbable cases assumed as fair illustrations."

PROSPECTUS

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The APPENDIX, on account of the del

often occurring in procuring the speed of members complete, will not be ma regularly semi-weekly, but will contain many pages of solid reading matter as Congressional Union. Congressional Union.

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Those ressional Uni

Newspapers throughout the coun who have published our first prospec by publishing the above until December will receive in return both the Congress

lishing this prospectus until the m Congress, will receive the Cong ion during the session.
RITCHIE & HEISS ngton, October 6, 1845.

MORE NEW GOODS.—The subscrib again opened dry goods upon dry go very large quantities. Customers now mak their fall purchases will find it greatly to it

Oct. 14—6teoif

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND CHAMBER FURN.
TURE AT AUCTION.—On Friday, to
17th instant, at 11 o'clock, I shall sell at the bening-house, on Pennsylvania avenue, north sids, to
few doors cast of 7th atreet, (the flag will designate the bening of the street, the flag will designate the bening of the street, the flag will designate the bening of the street of the street

sew doors east of 7th street, (the may do we doors east of 7th street, (the may he house,) a good lot of household and channel minimum, and so we will be seen and to let sets Looking-glasses, straw matting Cane-seat and other chairs, centre table, &c. Other articles not necessary to enumerate. Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$25, as all sums over \$25, a credit of sixty days, for some satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.

A. GREEN, Auctionest.

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\$30,000 ! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 40, for 1845. be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on 8 October 18, 1845.

October 18, 1845.

\$30,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—\$3,317—2 prise of \$2,500—4 of \$2,000—10 of \$1,500—200 of 75 No. lottery—12 drawn ballots.

Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$100

Do do 25 half do 55

Do do 25 quarter do 25

\$25,000 !
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Class 41, for 1845.
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October 25, 1845. October 25, 1845.

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10 prizes of \$2,000—10 of \$500—10 of \$400, 4c

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Do do 22 quarter do 51

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